

B & B

blankets and comforts

Blankets—11-4—all wool fancy plaid blankets—blue and white, tan and white, pink and white, grey and white, black and white and red and black—\$4.50.
Blankets—12-4—strictly all wool, solid plaid country woven blankets—blue and white, tan and white, pink and white, grey and white, black and white, and red and black—\$5.00.

Comforts—White carded cotton filled comforts, figured silk-line covering—Persian and floral design—tufted and stitched—72x84 size—\$1.25.

Comforts—White carded cotton filled comforts—fine quality figured silk-line covering—scroll stitched—Persian patterns—81x90 size—\$2.50.

sheets and pillow cases

60x90 inch—60c Sheets—50c.
60x90 inch—75c Sheets—60c.
72x90 inch—70c Sheets—60c.
81x90 inch—90c Sheets—75c.
42x36 inch—16c Pillow Cases—12½c.
42x36 inch—18c Pillow Cases—14c.
42x38½ inch—20c Pillow Cases—16c.
42x38½ inch—20c Pillow Cases—18c.
42x41 inch—40c Bolster Cases—18c.
42x41 inch—45c Bolster Cases—30c.

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HELPLESS AS BABY

Down in Mind Unable to Work,
and What Helped Her.

Summit Point, W. Va.—Mrs. Anna Belle Emey, of this place, says: "I suffered for 15 years with an awful pain in my right side, caused from womanly trouble, and doctored lots for it, but without success. I suffered so very much, that I became down in mind, and as helpless as a baby. I was in the worst kind of shape. Was unable to do any work."

I began taking Cardui, the woman's tonic, and got relief from the very first dose. By the time I had taken 12 bottles, my health was completely restored. I am now 45 years years old, but feel as good as I did when only 16.

Cardui certainly saved me from losing my mind, and I feel it my duty to speak in its favor. I wish I had some power over poor, suffering women, and could make them know the good it would do them."

"If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, it will certainly be worth your while to give Cardui a trial. It has been helping weak women for more than 50 years, and will help you, too."

Try Cardui. Your druggist sells it.
Sole U. S. Agent: Chastanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Adv. Dept., Chastanooga, Tenn. For circular, send your name and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper, N. C. 121.

The Joy Of Coming Motherhood

A Wonderful Remedy That is a Natural Aid and Relieves the Tension.

Mother's Friend, a famous external remedy, is the only one known that is able to reach all the different parts involved. It

is a penetrating application after the formula of a noted family doctor, and lubricates every muscle, nerve, tissue or tendon affected. It goes directly to the strained portions and gently but surely relieves all tendency to soreness or strain.

By its daily use there will be no pain, no distress, no nausea, no danger of laceration or other accident, and the period will be one of supreme comfort and joyful anticipation. To all young women Mother's Friend is one of the greatest of all helpful influences: for it robs childbirth of all its agonies and dangers, dispels all the doubt and dread, all sense of fear, and thus enables the mind and body to await the greatest event in a woman's life with untrammelled gladness.

Mother's Friend is a most cherished remedy in thousands of homes, and is of such peculiar merit and value as to make it essentially one to be recommended by all women.

You will find it on sale at all drug stores at \$1.00 a bottle, or the druggist will gladly get it for you if you insist upon it. Mother's Friend is prepared only by the Bradford Regulator Co., 137 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., who will send you by mail a free, very instructive book to expectant mothers. Write for it today.

MRS. HENDERSON'S WAIST.

Mrs. Henderson isn't going to wear that pretty white waist of hers again, because it came from the wash all streaked and spotted by the rosin that was in the common yellow soap.

If Mrs. Henderson will have it washed again with Easy Task soap, which has no rosin in it to streak and rot the fabric, then to one it will look like new. Easy Task does wonders for the clothes and for the women who work. Costs no more than poor soaps.—Advertisement.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Seal and Gum wrapper. Boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon.
Beware! Ask for CHICHESTER'S PILLS in Seal and Gum wrapper. Boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

News about the home you want to buy—probably to be found in today's Telegram classified ads.

The Americans In Panama

Story of the Panama Canal
From Start to Finish

By WILLIAM R. SCOTT

Published by the Statler Publishing Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Copyright, 1912 and 1913, by William R. Scott.

(Continued from yesterday.)

Colonel Gorgas had urged the prompt sanitation of Colon and Panama, and early in the American occupation the construction of sewers, waterworks and paved streets was begun. The Americans advanced the money for these improvements on a plan of taxes that at the end of fifty years from their completion will repay the United States and turn them over to the respective cities.

One of the dredges left by the French was found to be, after twenty years, in excellent condition and was put to work in Colon harbor. The twenty miles of track in the Culebra cut occasioned derailments and wrecks with exasperating frequency until replaced with heavier rails, and this mileage was increased by an addition of fifteen miles during the first year. Machine shops existed at Colon, Mataban and Gorgona, where, when the jungle had been cut away, facilities were found for repairing machinery and rolling stock.

Mr. Wallace made his headquarters in Panama in a building that formerly had been occupied by the French director general. The disbursing officer, sanitary officer, engineering parties and clerical forces were centered in Panama, but a site for an American administrative town was selected at the foot of Ancon hill, just outside of Panama.

French towns at Culebra, Empire and Gorgona were rehabilitated and systems of sewers and waterworks begun. There were settlements at Mataban, Bas Obispo and Colon. Accommodations were of the crudest description. Powder boxes served for morris chairs, furniture was scanty and of ancient design, tropical insects made life a misery, servants were worse than indifferent, there were no baths, no running water in the houses, and that which was used sometimes was caught from roofs on which the buzzards roosted, the native foods had to be eaten, and ice was a luxury that only occasionally could be obtained from the railroad ice factory at Colon.

Each ship that brought workers to the canal zone invariably carried the same or others back. Yet a percentage stuck and accepted the undesirable conditions gracefully. A few had vision enough to see that our great government would rectify everything if only given time. Others realized that the canal never would be built if the workers expected soft conditions right at the start, and they accepted their sacrifices of comfort as a national necessity.

Mr. Wallace came from a highly organized railroad system to an absolutely unorganized enterprise 2,000 miles from the base of supplies. Government red tape to such a man was exasperating to the last degree. It was necessary for the government to advertise for bids, and this constituted the principal delay in securing orders; but, barring that procedure, it has not been shown that a private contractor could have placed machinery and supplies on the ground with much greater celerity than the government.

The overriding idea was to make a showing. President Roosevelt himself had set the pace for quick results. Congressmen who were expected to vote for canal appropriations frequently could not be hurried; that the project was worth while if the dirt was not flying. Mr. Wallace therefore concentrated energies on excavation work that more profitably could have been spent on preparations. He got out 741,044 yards in his year, a creditable showing with the equipment at hand. The first steam shovel was installed on Nov. 11, 1904, and was No. 101, of the seventy-ton class. It is still in use in the canal. On Dec. 2, 1904, the second steam shovel was erected, No. 201, of the ninety-five-ton class. By June, 1905, there were nine steam shovels at work, and the last French excavator was abandoned on June 16, 1905, the day Mr. Wallace left the canal zone as chief engineer.

All engines, cars, steam shovels and other large equipment had to be brought to the isthmus "knocked down." This work, with the repair work and original steel and iron construction work, required boiler makers, mechanics, blacksmiths and machine shop workers of all kinds. Recruiting offices were opened in the principal American cities to engage them, and sometimes conditions in the canal zone were pictured a little rosier than the facts warranted.

As secretary of war William Howard Taft had the immediate direction of Panama canal affairs. Every time he touched the project he manifested the high order of ability that made him so admirably equipped for the presidency later on.

Almost coincidental with the beginning of American operations Panama began to feel how absolutely sovereign it had made the Americans right in the heart of the republic. The canal zone was being managed with complete independence from the republic, as much so as the republic of Costa Rica to the north.

The Central Storage Co.

North 4th and Balto. Streets Clarksburg, W. Va.

Household Goods & Furniture, Crated, Packed, Stored Or Shipped.

WE ARE IN THE BUSINESS TO STAY.

We give satisfaction in all lines and makes, rates lowest consistent with good, safe, clean, reliable storage.

REFINISHING FURNITURE

Old furniture re-finished and made to look like new by first class experienced refinishers.

INSURANCE

Our low rate of FIRE INSURANCE is the best proof of our high class storage for safety.

STORAGE SPACE

We have ample storage room for all, hence each lot of goods is packed separately and not piled in with the usual conglomerated mess. Visit our plant and see for yourself.



LARGEST STORAGE HOUSE IN THE STATE, 100,000 ft. Floor SPACE. Equipped With Automatic Sprinkler System, Equal To Being Fire Proof.

C. W. LEGGETT,
Pres. & Treas.

We crate and pack household goods for shipment or storage at reasonable rates, and guarantee entire satisfaction.

UPHOLSTERING

Done promptly by expert workmen.

REPAIRING

Furniture broken or damaged repaired and overhauled.

RATES

Call us on either 'phone for Rates and Estimates on Storage, Crating, Repairing, or Refinishing.

OUR MOTTO

Promptness, Reliability, Safety and Reasonable Prices.

MARSHALL D. WHITE,
General Manager.



A Dynamite Explosion In Culebra Cut.

Governor Davis had corresponded at length with the officials of Panama over the question of sovereignty, the jurisdiction of the courts, the issues of the tariff, postage, customs and currency, until it was deemed advisable for Secretary Taft in person to visit the isthmus to arrange a working agreement on these differences.

Secretary Taft arrived on Nov. 27, 1904, and remained until Dec. 7. On the question of sovereignty, which seemed to be especially delicate to the republic, the treaty was peculiar in that it did not cede the canal zone finally to the United States, but gave the Americans all the powers they would exercise "if they were sovereign."

Panama contended that final sovereignty was vested in it, and Secretary Taft, being after the substance rather than the form, did not quibble over this distinction without a difference, but later expressed the opinion that Panama sovereignty over the canal zone was a "barren idealism." Certainly it has proved so to be. The issue passed off in talk.

An agreement was reached on the currency question whereby the United States would accept the money of Panama at one-half the value of American currency—that is, the peso, worth intrinsically only 40 cents, would be exchanged with United States money at 50 cents, although it was in size and face value the same as our dollar. The same system was in vogue in the Philippines. To meet the needs of the canal paymaster the circulation of pesos was increased from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. Out of this grew the custom in the canal zone of referring to United States currency as "gold" and to Panama currency as "silver," and in the stores articles are priced in both currencies.

Stamps were selling in the canal zone for slightly less than in the postoffices of the republic, with the result that the republic was losing revenue. Secretary Taft settled this just complaint by arranging for the canal zone to buy its stamps from the republic for 90 per centum of their value, the 10 per centum remaining to the profit of the canal zone offices.

On June 24, 1904, President Roosevelt had made the Dingley tariff applicable to the canal zone. This worked badly, and Secretary Taft agreed to have the order revoked, so that the canal zone ever since has enjoyed the freest of free trade. All other issues were cleared up without the United States yielding any freedom of action as to importing materials, executing

justice, operating ship terminals and supplying canal employees with the necessities of life through commissaries and hotels.

While Secretary Taft and Chief Engineer Wallace were working in their spheres, Governor Davis was instituting the various departments of civil government, which today are noted with admiration by the tourist. Chief of Police Station was engaged in finding the canal zone of its had upon and bringing a population long without restraint under the control of regulations that the Americans considered essential to orderly existence.

From the first Mr. Wallace had kept close tab on the cost of excavating dirt in the Culebra cut. The type to be chosen being still an unknown factor, he was in some measure working in the dark, except that the material removed would be useful for any type, provided the dumps were selected so as later not to get in the way of any route chosen. In 1912 the Americans had to remove a French dump near Culebra to prevent its slipping down into the cut. He finally announced a unit cost of 50 cents a cubic yard for either a set level or lock type canal.

Messrs. Parsons and Burr, the engineering committee of the commission, after a personal inspection of the canal zone and taking Mr. Wallace's estimate, recommended a sea level type of canal. It was to cost, exclusive of improvements in Colon and Panama and civil government in the canal zone, \$230,500,000. Mr. Wallace had caused surveys to be made for a lock type of canal, and he estimated the cost of such a canal, with a summit level of sixty feet elevation, to be \$178,013,406.

All estimates missed the real cost of the respective types widely. Mr. Wallace's estimate of 50 cents a yard for excavation was far too low. As a matter of record, the cost reached 82 cents under Chief Engineer Stevens, rose to 91 cents under Chief Engineer Goethals and only once fell below the fifty cent estimate, in March, 1911, when it fell to 47 cents a yard. The average for the period from 1904 to 1911 was 88 cents. The mistake was made because solid rock underlay the surface, necessitating continuous blasting before it could be handled by the steam shovels, while the working day, which had been ten hours under Mr. Wallace, was cut to eight hours under Messrs. Stevens and Goethals, and wages rose sharply as well.

Persistent and vigorous complaints from Mr. Wallace about the hindrances of governmental methods of doing business found a receptive ear in President Roosevelt. The executive was just as eager to make the dirt fly as Mr. Wallace and readily agreed that a commission of seven members was an awkward and ill working management for the peculiar conditions of the job at Panama. Accordingly drastic action was decreed.

Secretary Taft on March 29, 1905, asked the entire commission to resign. Mr. Wallace was in Washington, and the president and Secretary Taft followed his suggestions almost to the letter, including the one that the chief engineer be made a member of the commission.

On April 1, 1905, the second isthmian canal commission to be appointed by President Roosevelt was announced. Heading it was a new figure in canal affairs, Theodore P. Shonts, who played

a decisive part in the enterprise for the ensuing two years. The personnel of the new commission was:

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, governor of the canal zone; John F. Wallace, chief engineer; Mordecai T. Endicott, Peter C. Hains, Oswald H. Ernst and Benjamin M. Harrod.

There was the same number of commissioners, but the first three were named an executive committee, which virtually should exercise the powers of the entire body. Thus power was taken from seven and concentrated in three members. Mr. Shonts was to be in charge of the Washington office and Messrs. Wallace and Magoon on the isthmus.

Again following Mr. Wallace's suggestion, the directory of the Panama railroad was reorganized, the United States on April 15, 1905, for the first time electing the members. Mr. Shonts was made president and Mr. Wallace vice president and general manager. This would further concentrate control in the chief engineer over a vital factor in canal construction.

These changes and other matters kept Mr. Wallace in Washington from March 29 to May 24, about two months. The employees in the canal zone naturally caught something of the spirit of unrest which attended the reorganization of the commission, and, of course, the hostile press was playing up everything that could embarrass the administration and damp the project. Then the yellow fever epidemic broke out in April, 1905, to add a terrible phase to life on the isthmus.

Having secured every change he desired, Mr. Wallace left Washington with expressions of cordial appreciation to the president and his secretary. He arrived at Colon on June 2, and the White House believed that a crisis in the career of the project had been passed successfully. They looked forward to smooth sailing with every confidence.

Their surprise and chagrin, therefore, were unimagineable when Mr. Wallace cabled Secretary Taft on June 8 asking that he be recalled to Washington for a conference. He intimated that the conference might result in his resignation as chief engineer. After a disheartened interview with the president Secretary Taft cabled him to return.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft then decided upon a drastic course toward Mr. Wallace as a means of reviving the moribund of the canal work and also of bringing the American people sharply to a realization that the canal project was in peril through a display of weakness in the face of danger that would make our experiment in Panama an international disgrace.

(To be continued.)

The value of the "secondary metals," exclusive of gold, silver, platinum, iron and aluminum, recovered in 1912 reached the enormous total of \$77,395,843, compared with \$52,585,390 in 1911, according to the United States Geological Survey. "Secondary metals," are those recovered from scrap metal, sweepings, skinmings, drosses, etc.

FAINTS WHEN ARRESTED.

PARKERSBURG, Sept. 13.—The Rev. C. E. Chaffin, of Mason county, fainted when called from the United Brethren conference here and arrested by a deputy sheriff from that county on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, based on the sale of oil stock. He said his arrest was a piece of "spite work." He furnished bond of \$500 and was released.

SMUGGLER KILLED.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 13.—In a fight between United States soldiers and Mexican smugglers at Carrizo Springs, Tex., today, one Mexican was killed, six Mexicans wounded and fourteen captured.

DEMANDS ACCEPTED.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
PEKIN, China, Sept. 13.—Japan's demands presented to China two days ago in connection with the killing of Japanese subjects and the trampling of the Japanese flag by Chinese were accepted in their entirety today by the Peking government.

TWINS BORN SECOND TIME.

FAIRMONT, Sept. 13.—Twin sons, the second set to appear in their home, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson, of the First ward.

Here's a Real Example

In the city of Providence, Rhode Island, is a store that does the largest retail men's clothing business in the world. Take the ratio of its sales to the population of the city and its volume is almost unbelievable.

This business has been built up on Nationally Advertised brands of clothing—largely through daily newspaper advertising.

The merchant saw the advantage of co-operation. While the manufacturers made known the merits of their brands, the merchant used his home newspapers to emphasize the fact that he "Kept them."

A dozen other instances of this same kind could be cited.

Mr. Manufacturer, dealers are anxious to co-operate with you. They will help you if you help them to create a demand by advertising in the mediums they use—the newspapers.

The Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association World Building, New York, will be glad to give you data in regard to a co-operative newspaper campaign.

Empire Building Directory

H. C. Alexander, Brokerage Co., Room 417	Fourth Floor
Board of Education, Clarksburg Independent District, Room 431	Fourth Floor
Croft Lumber Co., J. H. Henderson, Pres., Room 414	Sixth Floor
Alexander & Alexander, Insurance, Room 416	Fourth Floor
D. D. Hight, Civil Engineer, Room 323	Third Floor
Walter Barger, Room 444	Sixth Floor
C. A. Butcher, Lumber, Room 320	Third Floor
Consolidation Coal Co., Rooms 513-510	Fifth Floor
Citizens' Loan Co., Room 318	Third Floor
R. G. Dun & Co., Room 450	Sixth Floor
Empire Sign Co., Office, entrance basement, Room 644	Sixth Floor
Miss Beulah W. Morgan, Room 448	Sixth Floor
Dr. B. L. Osborn, Room 208	Second Floor
Public Stenographer, Room 214	Second Floor
C. A. Osborn, Room 319	Third Floor
Prudential Life Insurance Co., Room 380	Fourth Floor
Rich Mountain Coal Co., Room 427	Fourth Floor
Fairmont Coal Co., Room 528	Fifth Floor
G. W. Gail, Jr., Room 650	Sixth Floor
Home Loan Co., Room 201-2	Second Floor
Dr. E. A. Hill, Physician, Room 201-2	Second Floor
International Life Insurance Co., Rooms 201-203	Second Floor
Clarksburg Telegram Co., Printers and Publishers, First Floor	Main Street
Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Rooms 511-514	Sixth Floor
Harrison County Medical Society, Room 205	Second Floor
Hope Natural Gas Co., Rooms 754 to 761	Seventh Floor
Dr. F. S. Linger, Dentist, Rooms 312-13	Third Floor
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Suite 215	Third Floor
Dr. S. M. Mason, Rooms 201-202	Second Floor
Neff & Lohm, Attorneys-at-Law, Room 207	Second Floor
S. Newman, Ladies' Tailor, Room 533-541-12	Fifth Floor
Owega Bridge Co., Rooms 320-321	Third Floor
Richards Construction Co., Contractors, Rooms 640-645-1-11	Sixth Floor
Lewis M. Sutton, Special Agent Mutual Life Ins. Co., Messaline Floor	
Geo. Rig. Reel & Supply Co., Oil and Gas Well Contractors' Supplies, Room 425	Fourth Floor
Sperry & Sperry, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 203-4	Second Floor
W. H. Taylor, Lawyer, Room 432	Fourth Floor
A. K. Thorn & Co., Rounds, Room 438	Fourth Floor
Union Central Life Insurance Co., Room 645	Sixth Floor
Olandson West, Coal, Oil and Gas, Room 315	Third Floor
Dr. J. E. Wilson, Physician, Room 211½	Second Floor
R. R. Wilson, Lawyer, Room 206	Second Floor
Dr. R. D. Rumbaugh, Dentist, Rooms 312-313	Third Floor
West Virginia Fair Association, Room 649	Sixth Floor

NOTICE.

Bids will be taken until 12 o'clock, September 20th, 1913, for the construction of either a brick or Warrenite pavement, on the Shinnston and Fairmont Pike, beginning at the Shinnston corporation line and extending east on said road to the concrete bridge over Mudlick Creek for the distance of about 2600 feet. Specifications on file in the County Clerk's office.

C. C. FITTRO,
County Road Engineer.